

PLAN TO CURB UNION LABOR

MANUFACTURERS DECIDE TO KEEP UP THE FIGHT

After Choosing John Kirby as Their New Leader and Restoring Upon J. W. Van Cleave, the Retiring President, a Tablet, a Pin, a Ring and a Check.

The discussion of labor problems and the helping of continued efforts to combat the power of the heads of the American Federation of Labor occupied a large part of the last day's session of the National Association of Manufacturers held yesterday in the Waldorf. John Kirby of Dayton, Ohio, who is recognized as one of the most consistent opponents of labor union excesses, was elected to the presidency to succeed J. W. Van Cleave, and in his place of acceptance he promised to continue the policies of the retiring president in respect to curbing union labor would be his policies.

Mr. Kirby paid consideration to what he termed a new and insidious method adopted by organized labor leaders to propagate the gospel of unionism through unwitting channels. He said that many of the Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the country and women's clubs devoted to social work had been beguiled into allowing labor organizers to speak from their rostrums under the guise of social reform. To such an extent had these two agencies been utilized, said President Kirby, that in many places the seeds of lawless conspiracy and of restraint of commerce through interstate boycott had been planted in the name of social uplift and the regeneration of the downtrodden.

"The way to handle the animal that we have been fighting during the years of our organization and will continue to fight under my administration," he said, "is to take him by the horns and shake him until he is ready to be obedient to the laws of the land. If we temporize, argue or compromise with the irresponsible leaders that direct the great mass of the usually intelligent and law-abiding workmen they will take from us little by little until we suddenly find that they have everything and that we have been hoodwinked."

President Kirby's declaration of principles brought tumultuous applause. He was followed by James A. Emery, the counsel for the association, who had been active in the Bucks Stove Company's fight against Gompers. Mr. Emery spoke at length upon legislative labor relations. Much that he had to say was in review of recent cases before the courts wherein decisions had been handed down defining the transgressions of organized labor.

"The labor situation in this country has reached a point where we have a State within a State," said Mr. Emery. "The State composed of members who possess what the sociologists term class consciousness to such a degree that they believe that they are entitled to special rights and privileges before the law that are withheld from other citizens outside of their circle. But the best friend that labor could have is that man who will stand before its ranks and stop it at the deadline of crime."

The speaker compared the results of two decisions by the courts affecting representatives of two widely differing classes in the country. When the Supreme Court handed down its decision in the Northern Securities case, he said, the merger was dissolved and the law was restored. When Gompers and the two other officers of the American Federation of Labor were restrained from further prosecuting their attack on interstate trade they defied the courts. This was a case typical of the attitude in which the leaders of organized labor hold the law, Mr. Emery declared.

"This is what the men who fear organized labor wish to do, he continued: 'To destroy the courts by destroying the rights upon which they are built; if they can't do that they will try to undermine the powers of the court through injunction until that instrument becomes a mere plaything, the power of which no man wants to use in his own hands.'"

"Since 1893 the efforts of organized labor have been continuous along one line and that is to release itself from the responsibility to the provisions of the law. You have been asked recently as business men to reconsider the Sherman act, either to the extent of doing away with it entirely or amending it so that men who yield illegally or hypocritically to the plea for abrogation or amendment want to consider one thing. In view of the fact that this is the only statute on our books that the men who fear organized labor would like to see repealed, would the advantages of an unrestricted right to combine for business equal the advantages of the mightier combination of labor unrestricted?"

"State legislation in favor of the labor class sometimes presents a spectacle of a defeat in Congress that not even the proper changes regulating chamber jurisdiction have been made. Yet mark you just as the men who fear organized labor, wheedled or coerced into passing this kind of class legislation so surely will every State Legislature in the Union come forward in imitation."

Several members of the Women's Trade Union League, before whom John Mitchell spoke a few months ago, were uninvited listeners to the remarks of President Kirby and Mr. Emery. They took notes.

Before his retirement from the presidency of the manufacturers' body Mr. Van Cleave was made to undergo a regular Christmas morning festival in recognition of his three terms of incumbency and the work he did for the association he received from the members a large bronze tablet inscribed with a list of his achievements, surrounded by diamonds and a check for \$10,000. After all of these gifts had been showered upon him a spokesman for the eastern delegation delivered a speech and a diamond ring was added to the collection.

The manufacturers brought their three days' session to a close at a banquet in the Waldorf last night at which about 500 guests were present. The menu was discussed; no tariff too domestic to be overlooked.

Toastmaster Ludwig Nissen sat on high with the guest of the evening, Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, Ambassador from Germany, on his right. Further down the table of honor was the only woman member of the National Association of Manufacturers, Mrs. Harriet Fisher, who manufactures anvils in Trenton, N. J. The newly elected president of the association, John Kirby, was seated at the head of the table with the Rev. A. H. Towne of New York, E. H. Dean of Indianapolis, R. C. Ripley of Pittsburg, N. H., H. H. Cantor, Ill., the Rev. A. C. Nickerson, Curtis Guild, Jr., from Boston, William McCarrroll of the Ladies Service Commission, Congressman Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey, Congressman James E. Watson, representing Indiana, and F. H. Stillman of New York.

Mr. Nissen introduced the German Ambassador as "the representative of a monarch to be the haughtiest in Europe, but himself a man so much of a democrat that he is fit to be an American." Count von Bernstorff spoke of the relations between his country and this.

"I have often heard it said in this country that the German is the most scientifically constructed one in the world. This may be so, but our tariff is in no way prohibitive, as you all know. This was amply proved by our last commercial agreement with the United States, which gives to all countries very substantial advantages if those countries desire to

deal with us on the basis of mutuality and fair exchange.

"If, as I sincerely hope, it should prove possible in the course of next winter to come to a new commercial agreement between Germany and the United States, the German market with 65,000,000 of prosperous consumers will remain open to you and the commerce between the two countries can then be very much increased."

"I have further often heard it said over here that in competing with Germany you were hampered by the fact that wages in any country were lower than here. This may be so, but I very much doubt whether the standard of life of the German workman is lower than it is here. Our industrial cities do not give that impression. Life is cheaper in Germany because the cost of living is not affected by such high import duties as in this country."

"The fact that immigration from Germany to the United States has been since twenty years so very small seems to prove that the inducement to the workmen to come to the United States is not very much increased."

Congressman Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey found the occasion ripe to deliver himself of his well known sentiments concerning the gold standard of the United States. When he had finished Congressman Watson of Indiana still had a little time to discourse on the needs of a metropolitan city. The Rev. Dr. E. W. Wilson of Ohio and President Kirby also talked.

GUTZON BORGUM MARRIED.

Miss Mary Montgomery, a Writer, Becomes the Sculptor's Bride.

Gutzon Borgum, the sculptor, was married yesterday noon to Miss Mary Williams Montgomery, daughter of Mrs. Emily Montgomery and the late Giles F. Montgomery of New Haven, Conn. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's brother, the Rev. Marshall Montgomery, at the Beach Court. Only the immediate relatives of Mr. Borgum and Miss Montgomery were present.

Mrs. Borgum is a graduate of Wellesley College, where she received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Berlin in 1901. She has contributed to various encyclopedias and journals on Oriental subjects and, with Iola Chandler, was the author of "Told in a Garden of Arab." She has travelled extensively in the Orient.

Mr. Borgum was born in 1867 and is several years his wife's senior. He has lived in New York since 1902. He was selected to do sculptural work on the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and attracted considerable notice by destroying the figures of angels which he had made to end a dispute which arose over the propriety of making angels female. He has the commission for the Sheridan statue at Washington. His home has been at 186 East Thirty-eighth street. Miss Montgomery lived at 128 West 101st street. Mr. Borgum left yesterday for a trip through Canada. He will return to this country in time for Mr. Borgum to receive the honorary degree of master of arts at Princeton in June.

SAYS HE'S COMMODORE BADGER.

But Can't Raise Money Anywhere to Pay for a Taxicab Ride.

A well dressed elderly man who said that he was Oliver Hubbard Badger, of 82 Beacon street, Boston, commodore of the Boston Yacht Club, called a taxicab at Columbus Circle last night and told the driver, Samuel Pick, to take him to a hospital as he was not feeling very well. Pick drove him to Roosevelt Hospital and went inside to hear the verdict.

The physicians said that there was nothing wrong with Mr. Badger's general health and sent him on his way. "I think I'll go to my hotel," the Manhattan man said. Mr. Badger and the chauffeur took him there. Pick says that when Mr. Badger asked the night clerk for money which he said he had left on deposit the night clerk replied that he didn't know him and advised him to "beat it."

Outside the hotel Mr. Badger confessed that he was without funds at the moment and suggested that at the Grand Central Station he would be sure to see some one he knew. A twenty minute wait at the Grand Central brought no results. Pick suggested that a man of Mr. Badger's appearance must belong to some club. Mr. Badger conceded that he would be sure to find aid at the Union League Club. They went there, but Mr. Badger was mortified to find his fare shown to the door.

Mr. Badger, still cheerful, suggested that Reisenweber's might hold a friend. But the chauffeur called Policeman Ryan. In the night Mr. Badger was brought to Mr. Badger's story, which was now to the effect that he was sure that he could get the money to pay for his ride if he could get the money to pay for his ride. The Magistrate discharged him with a reprimand, making it a condition that he pay the cab driver. To make sure that this was done the Magistrate sent a policeman in the taxicab with Pick and his fare with orders to bring Mr. Badger back to court in case he failed to pay the bill.

C. M. Pratt's Dorsalis Estate Divided.

MINNOLA, I. L., May 19.—The will of Charles M. Pratt, who died in Brooklyn in 1891, did not provide for the division of the property known as the Dorsalis estate and recently a friendly suit for the purpose of dividing the property was brought by the heirs before Justice Carr of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. The result is the distribution of the land as follows: To John T. Pratt, a son, 82 acres; Herbert I. Pratt, 27 acres; Harold I. Pratt, 46 acres; Charles M. Pratt, 31 acres; George D. Pratt, 47 acres; Fred B. Pratt, 22 acres; and Franklin L. Abbott, husband of Dida Abbott, a daughter of Mr. Pratt and now deceased, 17 acres.

Sixty Clergymen Sail for Rome To-day.

A party of sixty clergymen, headed by Archbishop Farley of New York, will sail to-day aboard the Cunarder (Carpathia) to attend the golden jubilee of the American College at Rome. Among those composing the delegation are the Most Rev. Dionisio Falconio, apostolic delegate; Mr. Eugene F. Donnelly, Auxiliary Bishop of Baltimore; Bishop Burke of St. Joseph, Mo.; Bishop McDonough of Brooklyn; Mr. William G. Murphy and the Right Rev. Benjamin J. Kelley.

The Weather.

The disturbance from western Texas travelled eastward and became central yesterday morning over Mississippi and Louisiana attended by heavy rain in those States and lesser falls in other Gulf States and northern into Missouri. Rain fell in North Dakota and on the north Pacific coast.

The pressure was high over the Great Lakes and the Atlantic States north of the Carolinas and low in the extreme Southwest.

It was warmer in New York, the Dakotas, Nevada and Oregon and cooler in Virginia and Texas.

The freezing weather lingered in Utah and Wyoming. At Yellowstone Park it was 4 degrees below freezing. In this city the day was generally fair, slightly cloudy in the morning, with a light drizzle in the evening, 67 per cent. barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 3 A. M., 30.06; 3 P. M., 30.00. The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the thermometers, is shown in the annexed table:

	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.
5 A. M.	59°	59°	59°	59°
8 A. M.	60°	60°	60°	60°
12 M.	65°	65°	65°	65°
5 P. M.	65°	65°	65°	65°
8 P. M.	65°	65°	65°	65°
W. MINIMUM FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TOMORROW.				
For eastern New York, New England, eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, cloudy, unsettled to-day; showers in night and to-morrow; moderate to brisk easterly wind.				
For the District of Columbia, Delaware and Maryland, unsettled weather; showers this afternoon or to-night and to-morrow; moderate temperature; moderate to heavy easterly winds.				
For western New York, partly cloudy to-day; showers to-morrow; moderate northeasterly winds.				
For western Pennsylvania, unsettled weather to-day; showers to-morrow; moderate northeasterly winds.				

ENGLISH CLOTHES BURN UP

SOMEbody'S DOZEN SUITS IN APPRAISER'S STORES FIRE.

Bear Skin Rug and Lace Curtains Singled Beyond Redemption by Short Lived Flames—Consignees May Get the Duty Back at Least If They Hurry.

A dozen suits of English clothes, a bear skin rug, a pair of muslin curtains prettily figured and a lot of sewing kit were badly damaged last Thursday in a fire which destroyed three compartments in a sorting case in the United States Appraiser's Stores which cover the block bounded by Greenwich, Christopher, Washington and Barrow streets. Those in charge didn't tell the public about the fire, but a man who wondered why his English made suit hadn't been delivered had to be told yesterday.

The dozen suits were so badly singed about the knees, arms and neck that they are beyond recovery. The bear skin rug is moulting and the curtains are turned yellow and full of superfluous holes.

It was the worst fire the Appraiser's warehouse has had. In fact it was the first fire. George W. Wannaker, the Appraiser, said that it happened at 11:30 o'clock at night, long after everybody had left except four or five watchmen. One of the watchmen on his rounds saw flames in the packed package room, a place where goods are retained after they have been examined until the duty is settled for.

The watchman got together his companions and they squinted a hose at the burning English clothes until the flames were out. They didn't call the firemen, Mr. Wannaker explained, because they didn't have to.

The Government's loss stopped at the three compartments in the sorting case. The English clothes and the other things were worth about \$10,000—perhaps a little more. Mr. Wannaker couldn't say upon whom the loss would fall. He was pretty certain that the Government wasn't liable. Some of the stuff was in the care of express companies. The American Express Company's agent said that the company wasn't liable for loss caused by prevent fires in the Government's warehouses. He said that he guessed the shipper could lose if the bill hadn't been paid and the consignee would lose if it had.

There is a Supreme Court decision which denied Government responsibility in case anybody at the warehouse was negligent, the only course being to sue the agent employee. That doesn't look promising for the owners of those English clothes, because Mr. Wannaker says the room was locked up so that nobody could get in and the fire must have started of its own accord.

But if you were an owner of those English clothes you have a chance to get your duty back in case you paid it. "The law provides," goes the digest of customs statutes, "for relief from duties by order of the Secretary of the Treasury in case of the destruction in whole or in part by accidental fire . . . of goods in the appraisers' stores."

They say that this is the first time such a thing has come up for determination here.

PROGRESS IN ARBITRATION.

Joseph H. Choate Tells the City College Much Has Been Done at The Hague.

Joseph H. Choate, who was a delegate to the second Hague conference, spoke yesterday at a meeting at the City College in honor of the tenth anniversary of the first Hague conference. President Finley said this was the first college in the country to take notice of the anniversary.

Mr. Choate said that great things were accomplished at the conference notwithstanding the general opinion to the contrary. At the second conference it was settled that a nation collecting a debt should not use force until arbitration had been offered. Another achievement was the establishment of the international prize court for the disposition of property taken in time of war. Great Britain and Germany had disagreed fundamentally with regard to the establishment of such a court, and it was only the good offices of the United States that saved the day. A question which the parties to the first conference would not listen to, compulsory arbitration, was not only taken up at the second meeting but nearly carried through. The losing vote was thirty-five nations in favor of arbitration and eight against it. Among the opponents were Turkey, Persia, China, Siam and Germany. The winning vote was thirty-five nations in favor of arbitration, stated that it preferred to choose the nations with which it would be compelled to fight.

The United States, Mr. Choate said, settled more questions by arbitration than any other nation. He praised Senator Root, referring to him as the greatest authority on arbitration.

AMBULANCE RIDERS HURT.

Surgeon, Driver and Policeman Tossed in a Collision.

A flower hospital automobile ambulance with Driver Harry Murphy, Dr. Darnell and Policeman Tully on the front seat, was bound down Tenth avenue yesterday afternoon on a call when the steering gear broke between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets and the automobile swerved into a Street Cleaning wagon loaded with sweepings.

Tully, who sat on Dr. Darnell's lap, took a header into the contents of the Street Cleaning wagon and was not hurt, but the surgeon's left leg was pinned between the baggage and the car and badly gashed. The driver jumped out and cut his right leg.

The policeman hustled to a telephone and called another ambulance. When Dr. Darnell got to the hospital he wanted to bandage Dr. Darnell's leg. The latter insisted that the ambulance answer the call he was on. When it got to 381 Tenth avenue it was found that a load of bricks had tumbled on the head of John Reardon. Reardon was taken to the hospital with a scalp wound and the ambulance picked up Dr. Darnell on the way.

CANT EXTRADITE PRISONER.

Massachusetts Court Holds That George Jett Cannot Be Given Up to New York.

BOSTON, May 19.—District Attorney Jerome of New York received a setback to-day at the hands of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts when the Court's written opinion formally placed before Gov. Draper and the Executive Council ruled that a man serving sentence in the State prison here cannot be extradited.

District Attorney Jerome asked Massachusetts to surrender to him George Jett, a negro, 28 years old in the prison at Charlestown for robbery.

New York wants Jett, alias William Mason, for the alleged murder of Abraham Hecker in that city. Jett has been indicted in New York for murder in the first degree. According to the opinion of the Court, a man serving a sentence in Massachusetts cannot be extradited.

Father Gets the Five Little Herzsogs.

Those five little Herzog children who came across the Atlantic Ocean alone on the steamer Prinzess Alice, from Bremen, on Monday, consigned by their grandmother to their parents in Brooklyn, got by the index card last night. Yesterday, Frank Herzog, their father, city employee, was at the immigration station bright and early to get them.

GENERAL STRIKE A FAILURE.

So Far No One in Paris Would Know It Was On—Revolutionary Victory.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, May 19.—The first day of the general strike passed without the general public being aware that such a strike existed. Some hundreds of men employed in the building trades and in working on the roads struck, both being occupations much addicted to quitting work.

As a matter of fact the decision to proclaim a general strike represents a victory for the revolutionary element of the General Confederation of Labor over the moderate element.

The Council of Discipline recommended to-day four dismissals from the postal service, including that of Secretary Pauron of the Linemen's Union.

With the exception of the navies, who have the reputation of quitting work at the slightest pretext, the French workmen did not respond to any extent to the call for a general strike. All the evidence to-night points to the complete failure of the attempt of a section of the leaders to paralyze industry.

The public is quite unmoved, and is convinced that the workmen see through the designs of individual leaders working for their own advantage in an attempt to gain political influence. Moreover, the leaders are at loggerheads among themselves and do not command the entire confidence of the workers.

The situation nevertheless continues somewhat disturbed, and there are predictions of developments to-morrow, although few among the general public believe that these will be serious.

FEAR MASSACRES IN ALBANIA.

Catholic Bishops Telegraph to the Pope for Immediate Help.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. ROME, May 19.—The Roman Catholic bishops of Albania have telegraphed to the Pope expressing their fear that general massacres of Christians are impending and entreating the immediate despatch of assistance.

Mrs. Sidney J. Smith's Decree Made Absolute.

Supreme Court Justice Gerard yesterday signed a decree of absolute divorce in favor of Fannie Taylor Smith from Sidney J. Smith. The decree authorizes Mrs. Smith to use her maiden name, but makes no provision for alimony.

OBITUARY.

Rochester Cunningham, a nephew of the late Treasurer R. H. Rochester of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died at his home in Englewood, N. J., yesterday morning after a week's illness of pneumonia. He was 55 years old and was a Canadian. The auxiliary yacht Mohican, owned by Oliver Harriman, a nephew of R. H. Harriman, was in the harbor at the time of Mr. Cunningham's death. He was a member of the New York of the American Line.

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THE COTTON CONGRESS.

A Move for Short Time—American Hand Improved.

MILAN, May 19.—The congress of the International Cotton Federation recommended to-day that affiliated associations adopt organized short time, owing to the depression caused by overproduction and manipulation of raw material. An English delegate said that if this were not done the spinners would be in danger of "bleeding to death."

CONGRESSMEN IN PORTO RICO.

Made a Study of Island Agriculture and Politics—Dined by Governor.

SAN JUAN, P. R., May 19.—Gov. Post gave a dinner last night in honor of Congressmen C. F. Scott of Kansas, chairman of the House Agricultural Committee, and A. W. Rucker of Colorado, who were visiting the island to study its agricultural resources.

Mr. Scott has made incidentally a thorough inquiry into the political crisis here. He and Mr. Rucker sailed to-day for New York on the steamer Coma.

Settlement Short of Cash.

The recreation resort and settlement at 186-188 Christie street, of which Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Mrs. Isidor Straus, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim are directors, got permission from Supreme Court Justice Gildersleeve yesterday to mortgage the property for \$15,000 for three years to pay another mortgage falling due May 25. Efforts to raise the money by subscription were unsuccessful.

Nurses Graduated at St. Vincent's.

The commencement exercises of the St. Vincent's Hospital Training School for Nurses were held last night in the assembly room at the hospital. Twenty-one nurses received diplomas, which were presented by Mr. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The address to the graduates was made by Dr. Francis J. Quinlan.

Hunyadi Janos.

Best Natural Laxative Water

Is Nature's own remedy for common ills, such as torpid liver, indigestion and disorder of the bowels. Its action is speedy, sure and gentle, without leaving any bad after effects. It is cordially recommended by the best Physicians and its extensive use all over the world for nearly half a century is its best recommendation. Buy it and judge for yourself when you suffer from

CONSTIPATION

Packard MOTOR CARS

ASK FOR THE MAN WHO KNOWS ONE

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1561 BROADWAY

LIBERALS BID FOR LABOR

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AND INSURANCE SCHEMES.

Winston Churchill Explains the Program of the Commons—Cost a Million or So—Laborite Members Pleased Only One Bill This Year.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 19.—In the House of Commons to-day Winston Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, outlined the Government's scheme for establishing labor exchanges and State insurance against unemployment. The exchanges will be designed to organize existing employment and to furnish to seekers after work information as to where it can be obtained.

There will be about 220 exchanges throughout the country, with advisory committees representing employers and employees. The estimated cost of working this scheme is \$1,000,000 yearly for the first ten years and thereafter \$800,000. A bill establishing the exchange will be introduced in the House to-morrow.

The insurance scheme will be dealt with at the next session of Parliament. It will involve compulsory contributions from employers and employees, in addition to a State grant as regards seven specified trades in which lack of employment is considerable and chronic. The scheme provides for benefits somewhat lower than those paid by the strongest trades unions.

The labor members gave the scheme a hearty reception as a whole, but criticised some of its details.

SEVERE ON COUNT BONI.

State Advocate Opposes Taking Children From the Princess de Sagan.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, May 19.—The hearing of the appeal of Count Boni de Castellane against the award of the custody of his children to the Princess de Sagan, his former wife, was concluded to-day in the Court of Appeals.

Advocate-General Justin Seligman summed up distinctly in favor of the Princess de Sagan, pointing out that it had been admitted she was a model wife until the making of certain assertions in the course of the divorce suits in behalf of Castellane. As regards the alleged pre-nuptial relations between her and the Prince de Sagan, the court had no concern with those. If it were true that, after her divorce from Castellane, she had had a moment of weakness, that did not suffice to wipe out the good record of her whole life. Besides, her subsequent marriage to the Prince removed the whole incident from the sphere of points connected with the case before the court.

Mr. Seligman was very severe on Count de Castellane's infidelity and extravagance. Whether the couple's debts amounted, as alleged on the one hand, to \$2,800,000, or as stated on the other hand, to \$4,200,000, it was a preposterous amount for a household that enjoyed an income of only \$700,000.

Judgment will be announced on May 27.

FORTHYER CAUGHT IN PARIS.

Tracked From St. Louis Through Panama to France—Accused of Forgery.

PARIS, May 19.—Detectives to-day arrested an American who says his name is Dwight Fortner, but he is believed to be William Wells of Oxford, Miss., who is wanted in the United States for embezzlement. Proceedings will be taken with a view to his extradition.

The Pinkerton agency in this city was notified yesterday morning through its Paris agency and later through the State Department at Washington of the arrest. Mr. Dwight Fortner is wanted in St. Louis for obtaining \$11,000 by forgery from the St. Louis Trust Company on February 11.

JACOB RUPPERT'S KNICKERBOCKER BEER

BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY.

The NORTH SHORE RESORT REGION OF NEW ENGLAND

Beautiful harbors, snug coves and picturesque inlets, make

SAILING

along the North Shore popular from May to October.

The surf bathing cannot be equalled, and for the outdoor lover, there is

Golf, Tennis, Motoring

and other pleasant activities. The hotel will soon be lively with social affairs and the Boston & Maine will take you to the spot you select in a few short hours.

The Famous Bar Harbor Express will depart from Grand Central Station, New York City, 8:00 p.m. daily, except Sunday, offering a collected train service between New York and Bar Harbor, Maine, with all intermediate points.

Illustrated booklet "All Along Shore," sent for 2c. in stamps. For full information tickets, literature, call or send to Boston & Maine R.R. Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, New York City.

The six causes of distinction in Saks Apparel for Men

NO. 4. THE WORK OF THE TAILORMEN

The thorough training of our craftsmen and their fidelity to the Saks standard is evinced in the remarkable uniformity of their handiwork. Slurring over or hurrying through the minutest detail are faults unknown to them.

In no other ready-for-service clothes will there be found an equal amount of care for detail—a fact which any one may verify. Those of our tailors who have shown aptitude for a special line of work are carefully trained for that particular field of effort.

Saks Evening Dress Clothes are created by craftsmen who devote their entire time throughout the year to these garments alone. The same is true of our Semi-Dress Clothes, Topcoats and Suits.

But our specializing does not end even there. Parts of garments are made by specialists in those individual parts. The felling of collars and lapels, the finishing of buttonholes, the wetting of pockets and so on, are respectively the work of craftsmen each of whom is best in his specialty.

Specializing is thus worked out to its highest possibilities—and the results attained are very close to perfection.